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CONNELLVILLE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1910.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE FALL AND THE RISE OF THE CONNELLVILLE COKE TRADE OF 1909.

**NEARLY 18,000,000 TONS SOLD
AT AVERAGE PRICE OF \$2 A TON.**

The Year Opened Up Dull and Spiritless, But Closed With Trade Almost Reaching the Boom Point.

Features of the Industry.

The Connellsville coke trade of 1909 reflected the country's industrial uplift, just as the trade of 1908 told the dismal tale of its depression. In the latter year, the coke trade fell in volume to half the capacity of the regions and the prices went below \$2 per ton where they had not been since the beginning of the era of general prosperity which followed the inauguration of the McKinley administration.

The first half of 1909 showed little gain over the heart-breaking record of the previous six months. During this period prices went to low levels. Sales of coke went as low as \$1.35 per ton were recorded, though the general base line was in the neighborhood of \$1.50. There was a slight improvement in June, but the boom did not come on until the last quarter, when a satisfactory settlement of the tariff question was assured and industrial activity was resumed. During the last three months of the year the production rose above 1,800,000 tons per month, or within about 6% of the productive capacity. Prices rose correspondingly and the year closed with coke close to \$3.00 per ton.

The following tabulated statement gives a comprehensive view of the coke trade for the past thirty years, or during the whole period of its importance as an industry. It shows the aggregate number of ovens in commission at the close of each year, the annual output, the average price and the estimated gross value, as compiled from 1880 and published annually by The Courier.

Year	Ovens	Tons	Av. Price	Gross Revenue
1880	1,211	2,205,846	\$1.70	\$3,749,532
1881	1,228	2,265,062	1.63	3,695,553
1882	1,239	2,324,364	1.47	3,417,820
1883	1,017	3,352,402	1.14	3,834,739
1884	1,017	3,172,104	1.10	3,492,707
1885	1,017	3,241,240	1.02	3,305,884
1886	1,017	4,180,221	1.26	5,270,886
1887	1,192	4,140,989	1.10	4,554,089
1888	1,802	4,571,240	1.10	5,028,364
1889	1,448	5,350,428	1.34	7,174,032
1890	1,620	6,481,136	1.04	6,737,370
1891	1,620	6,481,136	1.04	6,737,370
1892	1,620	6,481,136	1.04	6,737,370
1893	1,620	6,481,136	1.04	6,737,370
1894	1,620	6,481,136	1.04	6,737,370
1895	1,620	6,481,136	1.04	6,737,370
1896	1,620	6,481,136	1.04	6,737,370
1897	1,620	6,481,136	1.04	6,737,370
1898	1,620	6,481,136	1.04	6,737,370
1899	1,620	6,481,136	1.04	6,737,370
1900	1,620	6,481,136	1.04	6,737,370
1901	1,620	6,481,136	1.04	6,737,370
1902	1,620	6,481,136	1.04	6,737,370
1903	1,620	6,481,136	1.04	6,737,370
1904	1,620	6,481,136	1.04	6,737,370
1905	1,620	6,481,136	1.04	6,737,370
1906	1,620	6,481,136	1.04	6,737,370
1907	1,620	6,481,136	1.04	6,737,370
1908	1,620	6,481,136	1.04	6,737,370
1909	1,620	6,481,136	1.04	6,737,370

The weekly estimates of production compiled and published by The Courier and elsewhere set forth in detail, show a production during the year of 17,565,575 tons. The following tabulation shows the production for each quarter of the year from each of the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville regions with the aggregates:

Quarter	Conn.	L. Conn.	Total
1st	2,025,000	1,320,411	3,345,411
2nd	2,125,444	1,715,705	3,841,149
3rd	2,235,514	1,705,305	3,940,819
4th	3,498,962	2,167,285	5,666,247

Total 10,888,576 4,708,606 15,597,182
These figures are merely estimates, but they are for all practical purposes correct as is indicated by the actual

Passing of the Coke Drawer

From the Ranks of Yard Labor.

The past couple of years have witnessed some rather startling innovations in coke manufacturing processes, among which may be mentioned the introduction of the mechanical coke-drawer and the rectangular coke oven in the Connellsville region.

It has been a matter of comment for years that the Connellsville coke operators were still making coke in the same old ovens their grandfathers used, and that while there had been great improvements in mine construction and operation there had been practically none at the outside operations.

Machines for drawing coke from the beehive ovens have been installed at a great many plants old and new. These machines not only draw the coke, but they level the oven and load the coke from the yard into the car. They are efficient, economical and expedient. They save the operator from the annoyances of frequent short-handed labor force on the yard caused by gala festivities or other causes, not to mention the dangers from other causes beyond control. They insure the operators a more regular output. The machinery sometimes gets out of order, but comparatively seldom, and the aggregate delay, expense and annoyance is reduced to a minimum by the use of the mechanical coke-

drawer.

The "patent oven," which has been the dream of inventors ever since activity in Connellsville coke began, has at last been practically realized in the rectangular type of oven, which produces first-grade coke and draws itself automatically by means of a ram which pushes the coke out upon the yard in bulk, hence the popular name, "the push-oven." Some of the biggest modern plants in the region are being built of this type of oven.

The first cost of these improvements is much larger than the cost of the old-fashioned beehive coke plant, but the investment has been shown to be a profitable one in all large operations where the life of the coal is not limited, and then installation is now considered good practice.

In some features and to a limited extent they may be found practicable and profitable in small plants, especially new operations. While, therefore, the beehive oven will to a certain extent always remain with the Connellsville coke region, the brawny, bare-breasted, brow-beaten coke drawer with his long iron hooks pulling out the big chunks of hot coke will from this time forward dwindle in numbers until he shall have passed into memory.

THE TALE TOLD IN TABULAR FORM

In the Statistics Compiled by The Courier From Its Weekly Reports and Other Official Sources.

Shipments from the Connellsville Region by Months for 1909.

MONTH	CARS.				TONS.			
	Pitts.	West.	East.	Total	Pitts.	West.	East.	Total
January	13,239	12,761	1,660	27,660	360,251	358,975	48,070	767,296
February	12,208	12,842	1,300	26,350	322,082	341,889	46,703	710,674
March	12,837	12,802	1,717	27,356	364,332	372,965	60,639	797,936
April	12,220	11,911	1,816	25,947	363,103	324,739	54,376	742,178
May	13,358	18,941	1,900	34,199	367,418	375,980	56,316	799,714
June	15,861	16,738	1,772	34,371	429,431	467,309	52,554	949,294
July	17,513	19,068	1,632	38,213	485,668	518,759	49,631	1,054,058
August	18,158	19,187	1,604	38,949	507,426	532,202	46,643	1,086,271
September	20,243	18,794	1,583	40,620	544,335	511,537	51,309	1,107,181
October	20,196	19,061	2,380	42,637	556,228	512,884	49,134	1,118,246
November	19,713	20,659	2,137	42,509	566,009	566,311	52,595	1,184,915
December	19,871	20,728	1,873	42,472	536,779	563,090	54,802	1,154,671
Total	197,326	197,681	22,203	419,210	5,392,815	5,478,258	646,096	11,516,973

Shipments from the Lower Connellsville Region by Months for 1909.

MONTH	CARS.				TONS.			
	Pitts.	West.	East.	Total	Pitts.	West.	East.	Total
January	1,233	9,529	2,277	13,129	46,030	320,537	61,577	428,144
February	1,395	8,664	2,120	12,179	52,260	310,193	57,677	420,130
March	1,597	7,865	2,126	11,588	56,374	275,710	65,888	397,972
April	1,827	7,285	2,455	11,567	60,137	263,745	67,691	391,573
May	1,749	7,978	2,674	12,396	66,413	297,097	72,918	436,428
June	1,869	9,421	2,406	13,696	68,592	345,708	68,695	472,995
July	1,542	11,001	2,929	15,472	65,369	417,351	79,259	561,979
August	1,693	11,739	2,725	16,157	68,844	421,307	73,362	563,513
September	1,861	12,304	2,942	17,107	66,825	418,355	78,335	563,515
October	1,763	13,381	3,328	18,472	66,493	491,328	83,932	641,753
November	1,829	14,247	3,181	19,257	66,493	514,811	82,595	663,900
December	2,317	13,863	3,213	19,393	87,251	504,613	85,924	677,788
Total	20,871	127,057	33,201	181,129	756,965	4,618,611	892,293	6,267,869

Output of Both Regions, by Months in Cars and Tons, 1904 to 1909, Inclusive.

Year	Cars	Tons	Year	Cars	Tons	Year	Cars	Tons
1904	40,782	1,205,450	1907	60,400	1,606,473	1906	60,477	1,748,922
1905	40,782	1,205,450	1908	60,400	1,606,473	1907	60,477	1,748,922
1906	40,782	1,205,450	1909	60,400	1,606,473	1908	60,477	1,748,922
1907	40,782	1,205,450	1910	60,400	1,606,473	1909	60,477	1,748,922
1908	40,782	1,205,450	1911	60,400	1,606,473	1910	60,477	1,748,922
1909	40,782	1,205,450	1912	60,400	1,606,473	1911	60,477	1,748,922
1910	40,782	1,205,450	1913	60,400	1,606,473	1912	60,477	1,748,922
1911	40,782	1,205,450	1914	60,400	1,606,473	1913	60,477	1,748,922
1912	40,782	1,205,450	1915	60,400	1,606,473	1914	60,477	1,748,922
1913	40,782	1,205,450	1916	60,400	1,606,473	1915	60,477	1,748,922
1914	40,782	1,205,450	1917	60,400	1,606,473	1916	60,477	1,748,922
1915	40,782	1,205,450	1918	60,400	1,606,473	1917	60,477	1,748,922
1916	40,782	1,205,450	1919	60,400	1,606,473	1918	60,477	1,748,922
1917	40,782	1,205,450	1920	60,400	1,606,473	1919	60,477	1,748,922
1918	40,782	1,205,450	1921	60,400	1,606,473	1920	60,477	1,748,922
1919	40,782	1,205,450	1922	60,400	1,606,473	1921	60,477	1,748,922
1920	40,782	1,205,450	1923	60,400	1,606,473	1922	60,477	1,748,922
1921	40,782	1,205,450	1924	60,400	1,606,473	1923	60,477	1,748,922
1922	40,782	1,205,450	1925	60,400	1,606,473	1924	60,477	1,748,922
1923	40,782	1,205,450	1926	60,400	1,606,473	1925	60,477	1,748,922
1924	40,782	1,205,450	1927	60,400	1,606,473	1926	60,477	1,748,922
1925	40,782	1,205,450	1928	60,400	1,606,473	1927	60,477	1,748,922
1926	40,782	1,205,450	1929	60,400	1,606,473	1928	60,477	1,748,922
1927	40,782	1,205,450	1930	60,400	1,606,473	1929	60,477	1,748,922
1928	40,782	1,205,450	1931	60,400	1,606,473	1930	60,477	1,748,922
1929	40,782	1,205,450	1932	60,400	1,606,473	1931	60,477	1,748,922
1930	40,782	1,205,450	1933	60,400	1,606,473	1932	60,477	1,748,922

Coke Production for 1909 From The Courier's Weekly Reports.

Week Ending	Connellsville Region			L. Connellsville Region			Ag. Both Regions.		
	Ovens	In	Tons	Ovens	In	Tons	Ovens	In	Tons
January 2	24,510	13,409	145,710	13,329	9,147	103,348	37,839	22,556	249,058
January 9	24,510	13,409	145,710	13,329	9,147	103,348	37,839	22,556	249,058
January 16	24,510	13,409	145,710	13,329	9,147	103,348	37,839	22,556	249,058
January 23	24,510	13,409	145,710	13,329	9,147	103,348	37,839	22,556	249,058
January 30	24,510	13,409	145,710	13,329	9,147	103,348	37,839	22,556	249,058
February 6	24,510	13,409	145,710	13,329	9,147	103,348	37,839	22,556	249,058
February 13	24,510	13,409	145,710	13,329	9,147	103,348	37,839	22,556	249,058
February 20	24,510	13,409	145,710	13,329	9,147	103,348	37,839	22,556	249,058
February 27	24,510	13,409	145,710	13,329	9,147	103,348	37,839	22,556	249,058
March 6	24,510	13,409	145,710	13,329	9,147	103,348	37,839	22,556	249,058
March 13	24,510	13,409	145,710	13,329	9,147	103,348	37,839	22,556	249,058
March 20	24,510	13,409	145,710	13,329	9,147	103,348	37,839	22,556	249,058
March 27	24,510	13,409	145,710	13,329	9,147	103,348	37,839	22,556	249,058

Week Ending	Connellsville Region			L. Connellsville Region			Ag. Both Regions.		
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Harrisburg.....	1.80

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Total	In	Name of Worker	Name of Organization	P. O. Address
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MAKES COKE OF BEST QUALITY

Property of Big Sandy Company, of Boston, Amounting to 130,000 Acres, in Heart of New District, in Line For Development—Railroads Are Entering.

Lying in Pike county, Kentucky, at the extreme eastern end of that State, within the angle formed by its junction with West Virginia and Virginia, is a new field of coking coal, of magnitude, which is without doubt destined to play a leading part in supplying the future needs of blast furnaces and metallurgical coals for the United States. It is new in the sense that attention has been but recently directed to its great possibilities and the time cannot be far distant when it may rank with such centers of coke production as the Connellsville region of Western Pennsylvania and the Pocahontas district of the Virginias. For here in the Elkhorn Valley are situated two paramount seams of undeveloped coal, thus far tapped only for meager local use, which contain the material for making grades of coke seemingly as fine as any that have ever been produced in this country.

The field totals several hundred thousands of acres of coal and not only does it contain seams of great coking value, but also an enormous quantity of gas and steam coals. Government experts have estimated that the field contains upwards of two billions of tons of commercial coal and have admitted that their estimate will probably fall short by 50 per cent. of the actual amount of coal so available. Of this coal, a great proportion is eminently adapted for conversion into first-grade, low-sulfur, strong-structured cokes, of remarkably low phosphorus. There should be added to this index the fact that the coal is most favorably situated for cheap mining, requiring a minimum first investment, by reason of the topography of the country, and it lies in a section of the United States where markets for both coal and cokes are commercially accessible in the extreme. Short hauls will place the product of the field into the hands of the great consumers of the entire central west, from the Maconing Valley in Ohio to the blast furnaces of Chicago, Joliet and adjacent territory.

In the heart of this field lies the holding of the Big Sandy Company of Boston which owns upwards of 130,000 acres of coking and fuel coals. Charles E. Heller of Boston is President and moving spirit of the company. As a tribute to the value of these seams of coal, stands the fact that one of the oldest and most conservative operators of the Connellsville region, T. J. Mitchell of the Railway interests, has organized a company to make coke from the Elkhorn coal. The Mitchell Coke Company is now building its first unit of modern ovens to develop a portion of the coal owned by the Big Sandy Company and before many months it will be shipping coke of a quality which ranks with the best Connellsville product.

The Mitchell Coke Company has taken over a tract of the Big Sandy Company's coal which was already partly opened, near the town of Heller, Ky. The Mitchell company has made locations for 400 ovens, work on which is now in progress and they will be pushed to completion at the earliest possible moment. It is the company's intention to build a total of 2,000 ovens at Heller, which will be the greatest aggregation of ovens, in point of number at any coking plant or single operation in the United States. It will be more than twice as many ovens as the H. C. Friess Coke Company operates at its Standard works in the Connellsville region. Standard, up to this time, has been the largest single coking operation in the world, possessing 900 ovens. At present the Mitchell company is shipping 200 tons of coal daily from Heller for fuel.

The geological conditions surrounding the Elkhorn coal are of great interest, in view of its rapidly increasing importance. E. V. d'Inville, the eminent authority on coal made an examination of the field and unhesitatingly pronounced it as a splendid deposit of coals finely fit for both coking and fuel purposes otherwise. The standing of Mr. d'Inville is such that his statements are of the highest importance. He says that in the Elkhorn field the coal measures of commercial value are of the Allegheny River series, correlating with the Kanawha group of West Virginia and the Big Stone Gap series of Virginia. The two paramount seams of the field are known locally as the Upper and Lower Elkhorn seams. They are the greatest in workable area and being separated by an interval of only 170 to 200 feet, and both seams lying well above drainage, with an easy pitch, they are especially adapted to economic methods of mining. Lying largely in a great, eroded plain, these two seams are easy of access to railroad spurs from the main lines. Such spurs may

be built throughout this field at the lowest costs, as the grades are easy and convenient. It is these two seams which are the most valuable of the Big Sandy Company's holdings and they are the seams which are being developed, chiefly for coking purposes by the Mitchell Coke Company.

Mr. d'Inville gives the size of the Upper Elkhorn seam as ranging from 3 feet, 10 inches to 9 feet, 6 inches in thickness. The Lower Elkhorn seam runs from 4 feet to 8 feet, one inch in thickness. The average thickness of the Upper seam is placed at 5 feet, 5 1/2 inches and that of the Lower Elkhorn at 1 foot, 8 1/2 inches. These figures stamp both seams as of great value commercially and parts of them will be found highly profitable, while in all parts the seams are equal or higher in thickness than the average seams of the New River and Pocahontas coking fields. In portions of the New River fields, seams running as low as 36 inches are mined and coked with profit.

With natural drainage, and seams lying right for drift mining, Mr. d'Inville expresses the opinion that "there is probably no coal field in the world that presents more favorable conditions for the mining of coal at small costs. With natural drainage and drift mining, the operator is relieved at once of the largest items of initial investment and operating expense, and with an outlet by rail without grades against the traffic there is the added advantage of cheap transportation to market."

Nineteen coal samples from the Upper Elkhorn and 22 samples from the Lower Elkhorn, covering practically the entire district, were analyzed by A. S. McCreath of Harrisburg and upon being averaged, showed the following contents:

	Upper Elkhorn	Lower Elkhorn
Water	1.384	1.425
Fixed carbon	84.987	82.105
Fixed carbon	85.937	82.425
Sulfur	0.287	0.274
Ash	4.139	7.450
Phosphorus	0.022	0.029

Samples of the Elkhorn coal upon being coked, show the following contents, and a comparison is made with cokes from other leading regions:

	Water	Fixed carbon	Sulfur	Ash	Phosphorus
Upper Elkhorn, Ky.	1.415	86.451	0.274	7.650	0.011
Upper Elkhorn, Ky.	1.415	86.451	0.274	7.650	0.011
Upper Elkhorn, Ky.	1.415	86.451	0.274	7.650	0.011
Upper Elkhorn, Ky.	1.415	86.451	0.274	7.650	0.011
Upper Elkhorn, Ky.	1.415	86.451	0.274	7.650	0.011
Upper Elkhorn, Ky.	1.415	86.451	0.274	7.650	0.011
Upper Elkhorn, Ky.	1.415	86.451	0.274	7.650	0.011
Upper Elkhorn, Ky.	1.415	86.451	0.274	7.650	0.011
Upper Elkhorn, Ky.	1.415	86.451	0.274	7.650	0.011
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The beauty of structure shown by coke made from Elkhorn coal at ovens of the W. J. Rainey interest in the Connellsville district amazed all who beheld the product. It was hard, bright, firm and highly cellular. The coke has been tested for foundry use in actual work and has been highly satisfactory. There can be no doubt from the analysis it affords, and its appearance that it will be equally satisfactory in the blast furnace. The quality of the Elkhorn coal is soft. The fact that it has been found desirable to crush it for coking had led to an impression that the coal was hard but such is not the case. It is desirable to crush it, in order to thoroughly distribute the ash content, which runs unevenly through the seam. This feature is practically negligible as far as cost is concerned. The cost of crushing any coal, particularly a soft coal, is so small as to be of no importance and in this case this cost is offset a hundred-fold by other operating advantages.

John Fulton, the eminent coke expert of Johnstown, the Nestor of his profession in this country, said of two samples of the Elkhorn coke after a careful examination: "Both of these cokes will obtain the highest blast furnace charges in use today, and in chemical purity exceed the average of the standard Connellsville coke. On the whole I can submit with the utmost confidence that these cokes will be found to be very valuable in blast furnace and other metallurgical uses. Under these conditions, of the physical and chemical properties, especially with very low volumes of sulfur and phosphorus, they are admirably adapted for use in blast furnaces producing Bessemer pig iron."

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway is on the ground with a line into the field, but such is the size of the latter, that other railroads will doubtless enter this future source of freight. The C. & O. has a line completed from Catlettsburg, up the Big Sandy as far as White House, a distance of 55 miles, and is now engaged in extending this branch to Elkhorn City. This will tap the field and enable operators to open, by the building of short lateral spurs whose cost will be low by reason of the natural conditions.

Government engineers have prepared plans for the canalizing of the Big Sandy River, and the imminent opening of the field is expected to hasten government action to carry these plans into execution.

As far as Elkhorn coke is concerned, it will have large and easily accessible markets. The great blast furnace and foundry belts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois lie almost at the doors of the Elkhorn district. West, northwest and northward this coke

may be shipped and the distances it must be hauled are in most cases less than the haul required by the cokes made in the two Virginias. In addition, the coke can reach other markets, farther west or south, under favorable conditions. The same circumstances apply to coal shipped from the Elkhorn district. The Elkhorn district is so situated, as to be more nearly at the center of the manufacturing and metallurgical industries of the Mississippi Valley than any other similar coal or coke producing district.

The holdings of the Big Sandy Company include a large frontage on the railway line and come first in the path of development. Other large investors have purchased big blocks of Elkhorn coal which will in time be in the line of development. These investors, shrewd men of millions, are content to allow their investments to remain quiet. The Big Sandy Company, however, has adopted a policy of action and a market is ready for a large part of its possible product. With the coke manufacturers of the Connellsville region and other coke producing centers, straining every nerve to meet demands for furnace and foundry coke, this seems to be an accepted time for the opening of additional sources of coke supplies. In every direction the demand for coke is daily increasing, with further broadening of demand in sight. This by reason of the fact that the big steel interests of the country will show a decided increase in pig iron capacity during the coming year, through the blowing in of new furnaces, some of which are now being completed, while others are planned.

With the last remaining pieces of coking coal in the Connellsville region sold and selling at prices ranging from \$1,000.00 to \$2,500.00 per acre according to the quality, and the adjacent Greene county coal bringing prices ranging from \$500.00 per acre upwards, it is the belief of the owners of the Big Sandy Company's holdings that their field, at present prices, and under present conditions, offers exceptional opportunities for investment. It is their expectation that the Elkhorn field will, in a comparatively short time, be known as one of the coke producing districts, and as such the value of the coal is bound to rise to figures many times over present ratings. The opinions of the experts who have inquired into the possibilities of the field appear to confirm such a view.

The entrance of the Mitchell Coal & Coke Company, backed by aggressive and experienced coke men, seems to mark the turning point of the field from dormancy to activity. Mr. Mitchell himself is not only a man of a lifetime's experience in the making of

	Water	Fixed carbon	Sulfur	Ash	Phosphorus
Upper Elkhorn, Ky.	1.415	86.451	0.274	7.650	0.011
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coke but is also known as a cautious and conservative, above the average. Personally he displays the greatest enthusiasm over the plant that has been planned at Heller and its future, and the quality of the Elkhorn coke. "It is the equal of any coke ever made in the pigment days of the Connellsville region," said he, "and it will average higher in chemical purity than most Connellsville product of today," and this from the executive head, in the field, of the largest independent coking concern in the Connellsville region.

WATSON IN THE DEAL FOR PITTSBURG COAL

Fairmont Company Said to Be Interested in Effort to Gain Control of Stock.

The latest development in connection with the contest for control of the Pittsburgh Coal Company was the statement Wednesday that Clarence Watson, president of the Consolidation Coal Company of Fairmont, W. Va., with headquarters in Baltimore, was interested in the deal with D. F. Bush and others. It was also stated that the Eastern parties, who have acquired a large amount of the common and preferred stocks, would make public a statement in the very near future, perhaps this week.

These statements came to Pittsburgh from the East and were heard with no little interest in the financial community as well as by shareholders of the corporation who have not sold their stock and who have not signed the voting agreement. Mr. Watson heads what is next to the Pittsburgh Coal Company the largest and most important bituminous coal combination in the country, as it owns the Somerset Coal Company, the Fairmont Coal Company and has large holdings in the Georges creek region.

Closed Indefinitely.
The Enterprise mine at Pardoe has closed indefinitely claiming it is cheaper to buy coal to fill its contracts than to mine it at the rates demanded.

Westmoreland Active.
Congressman George F. Huff of Westmoreland of the Committee on Mines and Mining, is busy with the work of that department.

Slate Picking Machinery.
The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company has ordered an eight-deck automatic slate picker.

BIG WORK HANDLED IN C. M. & C. SHOPS.

Under General Manager Kelly This Plant Is Rapidly Increasing Business.

MAKERS OF FINE MINE PUMPS

Splendid Equipment of the Connellsville Machine & Car Company Means High-Grade, Substantial Work—Steel Mine Cars, Larries and Cages Are Specialties.

Equipped to turn out all sizes of work, from a crank pin to the largest boiler, engine, pump and mine machinery, the big plant of the Connellsville Machine & Car Company is now running day and night, to keep up with the ever-growing tide of business which is coming into its shops. The company's business is now under the management of L. C. Kelly, its new General Manager. Mr. Kelly is well and favorably known to the coal mining community of this and other fields, as a first-class man in his line of work.

The shops of this company are among the largest in the coke region and have the facilities for making not only all kinds of mine machinery and appliances but also to do general mechanical work of the largest size. Its main machine shop is complete in every detail having the latest and largest tools needed for heavy work. Then comes the blacksmith shop, boiler shop, a pattern and carpenter shop and last but not least the foundry. The latter is capable of turning out castings weighing 20 tons. Large electric cranes are installed in the various departments to handle the work.

This company is in position to turn out complete mine equipments. Possessing its own foundry it does not need to send away for castings. This saves time to the customer and means quick work and prompt delivery, something very much desired just now by all users of machinery. Under the new management a record is being made for quick delivery and high efficiency.

Since these shops were established 28 years ago, they have had an excellent and favorable reputation throughout the Connellsville coke region and beyond it, for making dependable mine machinery—the kind that stands the test in every-day wear and tear. Its shops turn out both steel and wooden mine cars of the latest types, well and substantially built. Its steel mine cars have found favor with all who are using them, owing to solidity and simplicity of construction. They are built without any unnecessary frills, but will stand the strain of hard work.

In the matter of mine pumps, wood-lined, bronze and lead-lined, the Connellsville Machine & Car Company has for years produced an article on which mine managers can place reliance. Its "Lafayette" pumps are built to pump water under all conditions, and to such specifications as may be desired. This company builds boiler feed pumps of very high efficiency. The result has been a line of pumps which give satisfaction, not only for a short time, but during their entire life. The mine pump, as an article constantly in use, must be built for long, hard usage, and to stand the strain of extra work in case of emergency. The "Lafayette" pump will be found to be high in efficiency.

The company builds steam, air and electrically-driven pumps. Its makes of pumps are adapted for any kind of duty. Careful attention and work is given to the various details of electrically-driven pumps which are now coming to the front. The company can build such pumps of the largest sizes, and install them satisfactorily. Capable, well-trained mechanics look after the installation of new machinery furnished by this company, and general repair work.

At its shops, special attention is also given to the construction of mine cages and coke oven larries, making it a point to build them in a substantial and enduring manner.

STIFF PRICE PAID FOR WESTMORELAND COAL

Connellsville Man Purchased Tract in Salem Township for \$900 an Acre.

GREENSBURG, Jan. 12.—By an important deal in coal land recently consummated, Westmoreland county will probably gain a new coal town and works. The tract of coal land in question lies about four miles north of Greensburg and adjoins the No. 3 Jamison works at Forbes Road.

Samuel C. and David W. Sarver were the owners and the price they received for the tract of between 40 and 50 acres as \$700 per acre.

William F. Soisson of Connellsville was the purchaser and it is said that the work of developing the tract will begin at once. In that event, a new mining town will spring up along with the erection of new coal works and employment will be given to many men, in the coal mining industry.

The Weekly Courier, \$1.00 a year.

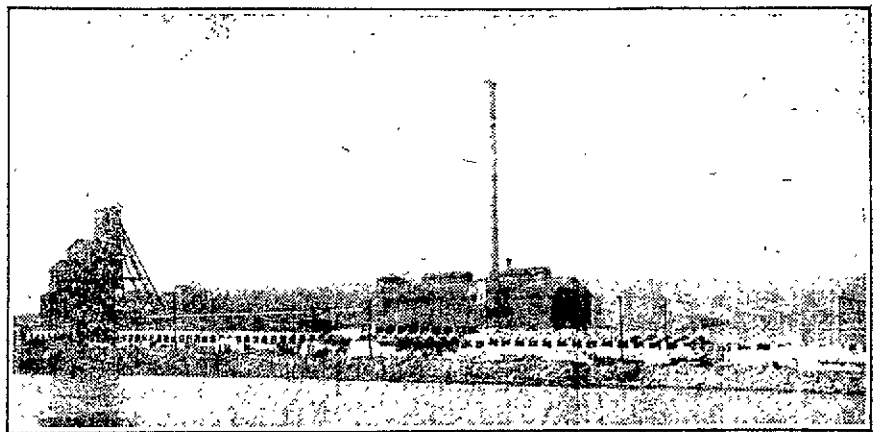
WM. GLYDE WILKINS, C. E.

JOS. F. KUNTZ, Architect.

WILBER M. JUDD, C. E.

The W. G. Wilkins Co. Civil and Mining Engineers

Rooms 902-913 Westinghouse Building,
PITTSBURGH, PA.



SPECIALTIES

The designing and superintending the construction of BITUMINOUS COLLIERIES and COKE PLANTS.

We have been the engineers for 19 COKE PLANTS aggregating nearly 6,000 ovens, and for over 30 complete COAL MINING PLANTS costing nearly \$10,000,000.

Surveys and Plans Made for Railroads, Trolley Roads, Water Works and Sewer Systems.

Examinations and Reports Made on all the above classes of engineering work.

The West Penn Electric Co.

The Modern Light and Power,

ELECTRICITY

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Irwin	WM. SNITE, Dist. Supt.	Mt. Pleasant	J. S. JOHNSTON, Dist. Supt.
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Greensburg			
Larrobe	H. D. HERSHEY, Dist. Supt.	Connellsville	C. I. COTTOM, Dist. Supt.
Derry	Larrobe, Pa.	Dawson	Connellsville, Pa.
Uniontown	W. E. SHAW, Dist. Supt.		
Brownsville	J. A. GAFFNEY, Dist. Supt.	Donora	W. R. WALLACE, Dist. Supt.
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THE WEST PENN ELECTRIC CO.

GENERAL OFFICE, CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

MITCHELL OVENS BIG STEP FORWARD.

Improved Oven With Leveler and Ram, Greatly Reduces Labor and Cost of Coke.

OVENS DRAWN IN TWO MINUTES

Inventor and Patentee T. J. Mitchell of Uniontown, Has Made First Big, Decisive Advance by His Method of Coal Perfectly Coked—Ovens Low in Cost

Foremost among inventions intended to reduce the labor and cost of coking coal in the essential operations of leveling the coal and drawing the coke, stands the new rectangular oven and its complementary machinery for performing these operations formerly all done by hand labor. Known throughout the coking fields as the "push over" this method of making cheaper coke is the invention of Thomas J. Mitchell, General Manager of the big W. J. Ramsey interests in the Connellsville region. Mr. Mitchell's improvements form a great stride in advance of the old beehive method of making coke. Proof of the need of such an improvement is found in the fact that a number of concerns have adopted this form of oven to gether with its machinery, at non operations. Today 1,900 of the Mitchell type of oven are in use and building throughout the region by operators of all degree from the H. C. Frick Coke Company down his fire not including those operated by the Ramsey interests.

For more than a quarter of a century virtual the coal oven used in the region was the original beehive type whose construction permitted only of laborer's leveling by hand labor and hand drawing of the coke. These means resulted at first in the highest cost for production but a great loss of time in drawing and recharging ovens the latter feature involving loss of all heat by the oven. There the beehive oven when recharged is cold making the first stage of combustion slow, retarding the coking process by that length of time.

Mr. Mitchell's invention resulted from a careful study of existing methods of drawing coke mechanically from beehive ovens and he came to the conclusion that in addition to drawing machinery a new type of oven was demanded. He began his experiments by using a modified type of the long Welsh or Thomas oven. In this oven he found that the cost in the middle of the oven coked imperfectly and to remedy the defect, Mr. Mitchell finally hit upon the right idea. He revised his oven plan raising the crown or dome of the oven at the middle and carrying the dome from the center downward to the oven doors thus practically putting a beehive crown on a rectangular oven. This furnished a continuous chamber greatest in size in the middle of the oven where the coal had not coked enough and grew in less in direction towards the ends of the oven as the need for such a combustion chamber became less in proportion to the distance from the regular ventilating ports at the ends.

Having secured an oven which permitted of much greater charge than the beehive oven Mr. Mitchell went further in his desire for improvement. He level the coal mechanically in an oven of such size as to intend to produce about seven tons of coke from each charge in a bed of about four and a half tons which was the average production of the beehive oven. The inventor devised a mechanical leveler which level the charge of coal on top in a few minutes. With this machinery a hundred ovens may be leveled in the time it formerly required to level a dozen by hand.

The problem of taking the coke from the oven was not considered. By mechanical methods of other inventors this was accomplished by pulling on the coke a little at a time. Mr. Mitchell had this problem in mind when he level the coke on top of the oven and the fact that a lot of coke has been practically of identical style in construction and the reason for his so constructing them grew apparent. Instead of literally drawing, or pulling out the coke, Mr. Mitchell worked out the hold level of pushing or ramming the coke out from the oven at a single operation. He devised and constructed a pusher which enters one port of the oven and ramming the coke ahead of it in its progress traverses the entire length of the oven at one operation, ejecting the charge. By means of this rammer even is forced of its coke in two minutes. When his experiments were finally crowned with success the operators who came to view the entire invention marvelled at the simplicity of the idea. It is the ease in oven inventions many wondered why it had not occurred to them before.

On the end of the oven where the coke is discharged it is sent upon a rotary conveyor. The conveyor in its travel drops the coke and breeze which is recombed and loaded the coke. Opposite the leveler and rammer, for the transfer of the coke to drop through a clear then serves. At the discharge end of the conveyor just before the coke is to be drawn out, there are two doors which are opened and closed by means of a lever which is operated by a hand wheel. The doors are closed when the coke is to be drawn out and are opened when the coke is to be drawn out.

load during the first stage of the coke on the conveyor.

Mr. Mitchell is now working on a special door for his oven, to be placed in position from a suspended electric way. This door will be built of steel framework filled in with firebrick and the inventor believes it will be particularly adapted for his type of oven. It will allow of rapid opening and closing. Improved types of doors are at present used by some operators in connection with the Mitchell type of oven but it is Mr. Mitchell's plan to provide a door which will absolutely fit in with all the other improved features which he has designed. In two minutes the coke is pushed from the oven, the door will be instantly closed and the remaining heat in the oven will be of utility for the next charge.

But one man is needed to operate the conveyor and another man to operate the door. In all stages, the Mitchell method of coking greatly reduces labor costs, increases yield and reduces the aggregate amount of waste from coke dust and breeze. One set of machinery is sufficient to cure for 200 ovens, 30 feet long and eight feet six inches high at the top of the dome in the center of the oven. Such an oven will produce approximately about seven tons of coke per charge and the coke will show fewer black ends and imperfect sections than from a beehive oven. The cost of these ovens compares very favorably with the cost of beehive ovens. The cost of the base of the Mitchell oven is raised up to the level of the what should not exceed \$200.00 per oven and the average cost per oven built in units of 200 ovens should not exceed \$100.00 per oven. The average cost of beehive ovens is generally been reckoned by operators at about \$500 per oven.

While hundreds of Mitchell ovens are in daily and successful use, their introduction on the largest scale to date is being made at the new Ramsey plant at W. J. Ramsey where one hundred of these ovens are now in operation. This plant is designed to have a total of 748 Mitchell ovens and there is no doubt that this will be perhaps the most modern plant in the Connellsville region as these ovens have passed out of the experimental stage and are an accepted fact in the region.

Among the many endorsements of the Mitchell oven none are regarded more highly by the region or that of John Fulton, the veteran coke and mining expert of John town who has often spoken the last word in many matters of the trade. Mr. Fulton has prepared an interesting and complete description of Mr. Mitchell's process and the interested can secure a copy of what Mr. Fulton has to say about the process by addressing Mr. Mitchell at Uniontown, Pa. The Mitchell process is protected by United States letters patent numbered 891,886 and dated September 20 1908.

The process of Mr. Mitchell's oven is a great advance in the coking of coal. It is a process which is being made at the new Ramsey plant at W. J. Ramsey where one hundred of these ovens are now in operation. This plant is designed to have a total of 748 Mitchell ovens and there is no doubt that this will be perhaps the most modern plant in the Connellsville region as these ovens have passed out of the experimental stage and are an accepted fact in the region.

MINES AT SOMERSET.

Brothersville Coal Company Now Fully Reorganized

The Brothersville Coal Company, a reorganization of the W. J. Ramsey Coal Company, is now in active operation with offices the same as with the old company the home office being in New York.

The officials elected are as follows: Directors John W. Griggs, John B. McLaughlin, R. A. C. Smith, H. L. Reed, New York, W. H. Kozak, Somerset, Pa., and John Lechman, Windsor, Pa. Officers: President John B. McLaughlin, Secretary John B. McLaughlin, Treasurer D. V. Reynolds, General Manager, D. T. Price, General Counsel John W. Griggs, executive general of the United States.

The agents and representatives will continue as in the old company. Mr. R. K. Boston, J. W. Galloway, B. L. Moore, G. M. Woodard, Chicago, McD. Price and L. Lorrest, Powell, Somerset, Pa. are now running to capacity the large mine above the former output. These mines produce a high grade coal well adapted for steam purposes. The company is planning to go after the steamship bunkering trade in and about New York.

DETAILS CHANGED

New Squad of State Police in Charge at Brownsville

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 7.—Sergeant Paul B. Stout accompanied by Privates J. J. Stevens and Earl of the State Constabulary have assumed charge of the station at Brownsville, relieving Sergeant Frick and his detail. The returning State Constabulary go to Harrisburg in Washington county. It is the custom to change details every three months.

Sergeant Stout is well known in this county. He was shot and seriously wounded in 1908 by Frank Christner, but recovered and resumed duty. Stout also commanded a detachment which was stationed in Connellsville and was very popular there. He is one of the most efficient officers in the service.

Celebrated 81st Birthday

Joseph Sisson, one of the oldest and most prominent residents of Connellsville, recently celebrated his 81st birthday on Wednesday at his home on West Main street. Mr. Sisson, considering his age, enjoys good health.

Oppose Safety Lamps

British miners have an antipathy for safety lamps and 200,000 are in use in the Nottingham district.

A New Course

The Department of Mining Engineering of the University of Illinois has been lately established.

SAXMAN INTERESTS ARE BIG FACTOR.

Latrobe-Connellsville Coal & Coke Company Has Extensive Interests.

MAKES FINE GRADE OF COKE

Enormous Daily Output of All Kinds of Fuel From Many Plants Which Employ a Total of 8,000 Men—Crushed Coke a Specialty

The Latrobe-Connellsville Coal & Coke Company, with general offices at Latrobe, Pa., ranks as one of the largest fuel producers of Western Pennsylvania. With a great daily tonnage of high-grade standard coke, crushed coke and coking steam, and smelting coal this concern, together with several affiliated companies, has grown steadily from year to year and is still on the upward with further extensions of its operations planned. This company is in fact a holding company, and its subsidiaries with other large interests but the prime spirits in its extensive field operations are the Latrobe family of Latrobe, Pa., whose name stands for high quality in the coal and coke industries of Pennsylvania.

Seven coal and coke producing plants are directly operated by this company while several other operations under separate incorporations are controlled by it. With one exception all the operations of the Latrobe family are located on the Pennsylvania coast.

The first of these operations is the Latrobe plant located on the main line just east of Latrobe and the other of this concern is both a coal producer and a coal shipper. At this plant 30,000 tons of coke are produced and in addition 1,000 tons of coke are produced for export. A large part of the coke is shipped to the West and a large part of the coke is shipped to the East. The coke is shipped to the West and a large part of the coke is shipped to the East.

Superior plant No. 2 is located on the Latrobe branch. It is a coal and coke producer, having a daily output of 100 tons. Superior plant No. 3 is located on the Latrobe branch. It is a coal and coke producer, having a daily output of 100 tons.

In addition to the above the company operates the Latrobe Millwood colliery at Millwood station which is an important railroad crossing point. The Latrobe mill is equipped with compressed air and is the only one in this respect. All the other plants of the Latrobe family are equipped with compressed air.

The Latrobe Coal Company is one of the largest coal and coke producers in the Pennsylvania coal fields. It has a total output of 1,000,000 tons of coke and 1,000,000 tons of coal annually. The company is a member of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Association.

On the same branch at Sandyville is the Latrobe Colliery. This company is also affiliated with Latrobe Coal and Coke Company and is a daily producer of 100 tons of coke.

At Uniontown, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is the Latrobe plant. This plant is a coal and coke producer, having a daily output of 100 tons. The plant is equipped with compressed air and is the only one in this respect.

Another plant affiliated with the Latrobe interests and controlled by them is the Latrobe plant at Latrobe, Pa. This plant is a coal and coke producer, having a daily output of 100 tons. The plant is equipped with compressed air and is the only one in this respect.

The Latrobe-Connellsville Coal & Coke Company has a total output of 1,000,000 tons of coke and 1,000,000 tons of coal annually. The company is a member of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Association.

The coal is reached at Russellton by means of a shaft 200 feet deep and the operator will consist of not less than 200 ovens when fully completed. The cost is equal to any iron already made and the tests already made indicate that the company will have an excellent grade of coke. The Russellton plant will be favorably situated for shipments to Pittsburgh, the Allegheny and the West.

The above figures serve to give some idea of the extent of the Latrobe-Connellsville Company's business. The company employs in the neighborhood of 6,000 men at all its operations the great majority of whom have been working for this concern for years. It has never had any labor difficulties with its men owing to a liberal policy pursued towards them. The members of the company keep in close touch with their working forces. Robert K. Cravatt of Philadelphia is President, M. W. Saxman of Latrobe is Treasurer and General Manager and he is the man who keeps in constant touch with operating and producing conditions in the field. M. Saxman of Latrobe is Vice President of the company, and E. M. Gross is Secretary.

During the recent depression at the plants of this company with but one or two exceptions were kept steadily at work and their fact speaks highly for the grades of coal and coke which are produced by Latrobe-Connellsville. Not a man or a coking plant on the main line of the Pennsylvania was shut down although other plants in neighboring fields were idle. In the same extension of the Connellsville plant where this company's plants are located will be found coking plants of the Steel Corporation and other concerns. The coke produced by the plants under the test of chemist and consumer has met the standard of excellence demanded and is equal in quality to the great majority of the coke produced in the Connellsville region. The coke is well known for its good structure and appearance, and has a high ash content for its own market and shipping.

NEW YEAR OUGHT TO BE A HUMMER

Well-Posted Railroad Official Expresses Belief That 1910 Will Break Records

Frederick P. Triest, the general agent for the Pennsylvania railroad in the Connellsville region, in discussing the conditions for the new year, says they now appear and yesterday's figures show a very bright outlook for the coming year. He says that the railroad is now in a position to handle a large amount of business and that the new year is likely to be a very busy one. He says that the railroad is now in a position to handle a large amount of business and that the new year is likely to be a very busy one.

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MANY MACHINES SOLD.

Covington People Have Encountered Big Demand for Drawing Appliances

Covington, Mich. Jan. 10.—The Covington Machine Company reports a large demand for its drawing appliances. The company has been successful in selling a large number of its machines and is now in a position to handle a large amount of business. The company is now in a position to handle a large amount of business and is now in a position to handle a large amount of business.

The Covington Machine Company has a large number of machines for sale. The company is now in a position to handle a large amount of business and is now in a position to handle a large amount of business. The company is now in a position to handle a large amount of business and is now in a position to handle a large amount of business.

A number of the above machines are working on the new 12 foot wide improvement on the company to place them on such yards.

MT. PLEASANT CO. A GREAT PRODUCER.

All Plants of This Interest Are Located in Original Connellsville Basin.

MAKES FURNACE COKE ONLY

No Foundry is Cooled From Product of Ovens, Insuring a High Grade of Furnace Coke Manufactured From the Cream of the Nine-foot Seam

One of the largest and most important of the independent coking interests whose plants are all concentrated in the original Connellsville basin is the Mt. Pleasant Coal Company. This interest, which makes a specialty of supplying furnace coke, has a small unalloyed quota of which are now being produced. The company makes furnace coke exclusively. It does not pick up any of its products to secure a better grade of coke, but it does pick up any of its products to secure a better grade of coke.

The company employs 500 men at its various interests which are all situated in the original Connellsville basin. The company is now in a position to handle a large amount of business and is now in a position to handle a large amount of business. The company is now in a position to handle a large amount of business and is now in a position to handle a large amount of business.


The Mt. Pleasant Coal Company is a great producer of furnace coke. The company is now in a position to handle a large amount of business and is now in a position to handle a large amount of business. The company is now in a position to handle a large amount of business and is now in a position to handle a large amount of business.

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Kendall
Lumber Company,
MANUFACTURERS

J. L. KENDALL, President
S. A. KENDALL, Vice Pres.

J. H. HENDERSON, Secretary
J. C. KENDALL, Treasurer

MAIN OFFICE,
Pittsburg, Pa.
BRANCH OFFICE,
1st National Bank Bldg.
Connellsville, Pa.

MILLS
Kendall, Md.
Creslin, Md.
Ohiopyle, Pa.
Cortier, Pa.

WE have made the Connellsville Coke region—and its especial requirements, in our line—a careful study for the past twenty-five years, and have placed ourselves in peculiarly good position to serve the coke works in this section satisfactorily. We carry on hand at all times large stocks of such lumber and timber as the coke interests demand and have these at nearby points and on low freight rates.

YOUR PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

JAMES BRADDOCK, Pres. PAUL MAUZY, Treas.

TELEPHONES
Bell 345 Tri State 718.

FRANKLIN COKE CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS OF

GENUINE CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

SUITE 729 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.,
UNIONTOWN, PA.

MINERS ARE READY.

For the Annual Convention at Indianapolis During February

Miners of the Pittsburgh district are more than ordinarily interested in the coming annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America which will be held at Indianapolis on January 13-14. At this time a movement will be made of the result of the election which has been held between the two national presidents of the union and William Green of Columbus, O., a candidate for the position.

Electoral have been held in all of the local unions but the result of the election will not be made known until the day of the convention. The results of both elections are claimed to be very close. The fight is a particular interest of the miners of the Pittsburgh district on account of the battle waged between National President Lewis and District President John Pechin during the special voters' convention of the Pittsburgh district last fall. Pechin asserts that Lewis was defeated and Green's election was secured.

A number of questions which will be brought up at the convention and on which will have to be decided at the annual convention. The questions of power and authority are of great importance to the miners. These questions have been before the miners for some time and it is probable that the miners will not be able to reach a decision on these questions.

It is anticipated that the operators will ask for a reduction in the rate of wages while the miners will ask for an advance of 10 cents per ton. A strike may be the result.

Decorated the Shipments

Shipments of coal from Nova Scotia to the United States in 1909 as compared with 1908, amounted to the sum of 1,000,000 tons.

Time of Institutes

Many institutes are busy throughout the country.

IRON WORKS MAKING SAFETY DEVICES.

**Compressed Air Is Employed
in Two New Life-Saving
Inventions.**

DEADLY COAL DUST CONQUERED

By Simple Automatic Spraying Machine—Improved Safety Stops For Shaft Cages and Loaded Cars Added to the Specialties Made By the Connellsville Iron Works.

On a certain tract of vacant ground in West Connellsville, facing the railroad tracks, where nothing stood less than three years ago, the magic combination of brains and industry has caused to rise thereon one of Greater Connellsville's greatest industries. Today a round one hundred men find employment by day and night in the shops of the Connellsville Iron Works. At all times since this enterprise was born in a little shop, additions to its size and capacity have been going up. As this is being printed, the company has just finished another addition to the plant, to house a part of its machine department.

Such remarkable growth in so short a time must rest upon solid foundation. The company's manager, John Whitaker, had worked for years on ideas embodying improvements designed to save labor, money and time in the operation of mines and coke plants.

Under patents the Connellsville Iron Works is now turning out a line of regular mine machinery and many specialties, which have revolutionized many methods of doing things about the coke works of the region, and whose fame has gone into other and remote mining fields. Today many special devices made at this plant are known throughout the bituminous coal fields from the Appalachian to the far western fields of the Mississippi basin.

Larries, all-steel mine cars, steel barrows for coke yards, all-steel frames for coke oven doors and all-steel body dump wagons were among the earliest products to arrest the attention of those using such articles. The new and secret process of brazing castings, large and small, which is controlled by this company has brought it a perfect Niagara of work. Castings up to 15 tons in weight have been successfully brazed and made as good, or even better than new, by the process and castings up to a weight of 15 tons can be handled at the plant.

Of even greater interest to the trade are some recent inventions and appliances perfected by the men interested. One of these innovations is a sprinkling car for mine, which is operated by compressed air, the compressed air being generated by the car's own motion. One of these sprinklers has been in use at the Trotter plant of the H. C. Frick Coke Company for six months past and is a complete success.

The convenience with which it lays the dangerous dust, recommends itself to all mine operators. It is equally useful for white washing. The company also manufactures a safety cage device, which is the most positive in its action yet known to the mining world. It is convenient, easily tested and absolutely reliable at all times.

The company has in proved certain every-day articles of use about mines and coke works so as to convert them into specialties, protected by patent rights. The improvements are of such a decided and sweeping nature as to bring the Connellsville Iron Works to a perfect flood of work along certain lines. Take the all-steel coke barrow for instance. It is built of corrugated steel sheets, light but strong, and every part is made of steel or iron. This barrow cannot catch fire, cannot be broken or wrecked by careless handling and is made in standard sizes which weigh about the same as the old-fashioned wooden barrow, and in some instances less. Its life is many times the life of a wooden barrow and in the end it has value as scrap. Even the wheel on this barrow is of steel. These barrows are generally displacing wooden barrows through the Connellsville region, West Virginia, and Virginia.

The all-steel mine car, made under the company's exclusive design has many important improvements. The steel parts, as with the coke barrows, are interchangeable and adjustable. The bottom of these cars, when worn out may be replaced in a few minutes by loosening several nuts, shoving in a new bottom and tightening up again. The attachment of the truck to the bottom of the cars is so simple that it is virtually impossible for this car to get out of order. The body of the car is directly bolted to the axles which are flanged at the edges, giving the body of the car a secure resting place. Derailment of these cars on a haulage road does not mean the shutting up of the road and the stopping of operations as in the case with wooden cars, whose run-in always means hours of labor in cleaning up. They are equipped with a special draft gear which does away with much of the jolting and jarring occasioned in taking a trip of cars out of the mine.

The all-steel coke oven door is another striking innovation which is rapidly coming into use where ever there

Options Are Being Sought on 50,000 Acres of Henry Clay Coal.

Options on 50,000 acres of coal land in Henry Clay township and vicinity are desired by an eastern syndicate, representatives of which are now visiting farmers in Henry Clay and making propositions for options.

Details of the plan and the identity of the purchasing company have not been learned, but a prominent Henry Clay township resident in speaking of the matter said he had been approached for options and had been told that the company would like to option 50,000 acres.

It is not considered likely that any company can secure options on more than 20,000 acres in that section, as several thousand acres have already been secured by Fayette county people and by other parties. D. B. Zimmerman of Somerset owns large tracts of Henry Clay coal.

Practically all of the land from the Young river to the crest of the mountain is underlaid with coal. The Free-

port is the principal vein, but there are said to be three or four distinct veins. Uniontown people say that the Ashbury Carroll seam in Wharton township is seven feet in thickness.

While several large tracts of Henry Clay coal have been bought up, there has never been any wild scramble for holdings there and in the past the prevailing price has been from \$15 to \$30 per acre. It has not been learned what offers are now being made by the eastern syndicate.

Henry Clay coal is at an average depth of about 50 to 60 feet and it outcrops at Humbertson and Tub Run. There has been no mining except for local consumption. Uniontown people express doubt that the coal there is adapted for coke and say it would probably be purely furnace coal. In many places it could be easily mined, but in others there would be more or less difficulty.

HALBERSTADT'S HONORS.

Fellowship Conferred by the Geological Society of America.

At the great meeting of the scientific societies held last week in Boston, the Geological Society of America unanimously voted a Fellowship to Halberstadt, of Pottsville.

The Society is composed of the most eminent and learned geologists of America and Europe and is probably the most exclusive society in the United States.

Membership in it is much sought though but very few are admitted. Capt. Halberstadt was invited to submit to the council of the society a record of his professional work both of a public and private nature for examination. The council after a searching examination recommended the conferring upon him a Fellowship. At the meeting held at Harvard College the society ratified the action of the council. Mr. Halberstadt returned is naturally much gratified. The honor is more highly appreciated since it was not sought, but was suggested by three scientists who are men of international reputation, Dr. David White of the U. S. National Museum, Prof. S. C. White, State Geologist of West Virginia, and Dr. J. J. Stearns, professor of geology in the New York University.

Four years ago a Fellowship was conferred on Capt. Halberstadt by the Geological Society of London. England, in recognition of his services in advancing the cause of geological science, and this likewise came unsought.

In presenting his name to the council one of its members said: "The masterly work of Mr. Halberstadt in correlating the coal beds of the first bituminous coal basin in Pennsylvania is in itself sufficient to entitle him to this recognition." At this same meeting five of the most distinguished geologists of Europe, including Sir Archibald Geikie, F. R. S., England's greatest geologist, were elected correspondents.

COKE COMPANY IS FOSTERING GOOD WORK

Schools and Entertainments Promoted by Two Westmoreland Concerns.

IRVING, Pa., Jan. 12.—E. G. Smith and H. P. Bovard, general superintendents of the Westmoreland Coal Company and the Keystone Coal & Coke Company, respectively, are pleased with the results of the educational and amusement features introduced within the year. The two officials have something like 15,000 men under them at the various collieries, with an output of more than 6,250,000 tons of coal during the year just closed.

There was a time when this sort of thing had no place in the lives of the miners, especially among the foreigners and the sons who must necessarily go into the "mucking job" to make good American citizens. The tendency of the companies in the Irwin-Greensburg field, however, is to better conditions of their miners to give them better habits, better opportunities to store their minds with knowledge and furnish rational amusements.

A NEW OPENING
For Mining Davidson Coal on West Side Made by Frick Company.

The H. C. Frick Coke Company in its operation of the Davidson works has now traversed nearly two miles underground and has made an outlet to the surface at the crop line on the West Side of Connellsville, where the coal deposits crop out on the west side of Ninth street. The work is being done in the regular operation of the mine and while the crop coal taken out comes near the surface no apprehension is entertained that any serious results to the surface will ensue upon the removal of the ribs at that point, as the company has arranged fully to sustain the workings, and there is the New Haven hill over it all.

The opening made likely will be utilized as an ingress and egress for the miners who live near that point on the operations and will be used by them to save the travel from the Davidson shaft to where they are engaged in their mining work. This will be quite a convenience and will effect probably 55 to 100 miners.

COVINGTON COKE LEVELER READY.

Simple and Effective New
Machine Stands Highly
Successful Test.

AS GOOD AS THE COKE DRAWER

Covington Machine Company, Pioneer in Coke Handling Machinery, Places New Labor and Money Saving Device on Market—Tested at Continental No. 1.

What has proven to be one of the most remarkable inventions for assisting in the economical production of coke, since the birth of that important industry, is a new and unique machine for leveling coke ovens. This machine is now being placed on the market by the Covington Machine Company, of Covington, Virginia, the firm which a few years ago introduced the first and only successful coke drawing machine. The popularity of which is known throughout the coke regions of the United States and Canada.

One of these mechanical levelers has been in operation at the Continental No. 1 plant of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, near Uniontown, Pa., for the past six months, and has attracted so much attention that it bids fair to equal, if not out-rival, the popularity of the coke drawing machine. A brief outline of what this leveling machine is accomplishing, both as a labor-saving and money-making machine, is given below and should interest everyone whose interest is at all along the line of production of coke.

As an example, the Covington Company gives the record of the machine at Continental No. 1 plant:

This machine levels 155 ovens per day, finishing its task within one minute after the last oven is charged. The machine is operated by one man and the labor-saving alone amounts to about \$11.50 per day. In addition to the saving of labor, the perfect work of this machine makes it possible to not only burn off the usual charges put in an oven, but in addition, allows the charging of approximately seven per cent. more coal, thereby increasing the output of the plant, and makes into coke the coal which has heretofore been carted to the ash dump, due to the charge not burning off by reason of improper hand-leveling. If the amount of coal carted to the ash dumps daily throughout the coke regions were known it would startle those who are putting forth every effort to conserve our resources of this valuable commodity which is rapidly disappearing.

The proper leveling of the machine is not the only thing which makes it possible to burn more coal than is customary where hand-leveling is practiced. Where the machine is used as soon as an oven is drawn the door is immediately bricked up and daubed, before the oven is re-charged, thus conserving so much more heat that the new charge will ignite within one-third the time required where leveling is done by hand. This gives the coal longer to burn and has quite a little to do towards increasing the yield.

A description of the leveler and its operation follows:

The machine, runs on the heavy track, uses the heavy roller and operates through the tunnel head, therefore, no expense is required for its installation.

The machine consists of a wheeled truck carrying a swinging frame, at one end of which is a vertical, sliding leveling shaft, which drops down through the tunnel head, and can be raised up clear of the track when desired. The truck is driven by a 20 H. P. standard railway type motor, geared to one of the axles. A similar motor is mounted on the swinging frame, which drives the leveling shaft and raises and lowers the same. Two electric controllers, a hand wheel and two levers bring everything under easy and complete control of the operator. The main vertical shaft is carried in a sliding cross-head which is guided by vertical ways and is raised or lowered by means of two wire cables wound on drums, mounted on a shaft driven by friction gearing. This leveling shaft is partially counter-balanced. By means of a hand lever the friction gearing can be thrown in, raising the leveling shaft; or by dropping the lever a brake comes into action, holding the shaft at any desired height.

The leveling shaft, which drops through the tunnel head, is provided at its lower end with a pair of pantograph arms, which shut up between the head when going in or out of the oven, and are opened out to their full extent when leveling.

In leveling, the operator moves his machine near the center of the oven, adjusts it to the center of the tunnel head by the hand wheel, throws over the hand lever, causing the shaft to drop into the oven, and by means of the controller starts it revolving. A friction device operates an anti-jump, which, moving a plunger rod with in the vertical shaft, opens out the leveling arms. By the time the arms are moved up to their full extent the oven is perfectly leveled. Reversing the motor closes the arms; throwing in the friction raises the shaft to its upper position, and the machine is ready for the next oven.

The machine can be built to level any sized oven, and will operate equal-

COKE—OVEN—BRICK

"EUREKA" BRAND

ALL
HAND MADE

Have
Stood
The
Test
For
Years



The
Modern
Brick
For
Modern
Coke
Ovens

The above cut represents a battery of Rectangular Coke Ovens erected October, 1907, and in continuous service ever since, and not a single brick renewed during this time, and yet, the ovens are in as good condition today as when built.

The brick used in their construction were EUREKA BRAND, clay bond, silica crown and liners.

MR. COKE OPERATOR:—Is this not sufficient proof, that Eureka Brand Hand Made Coke Oven Brick are the best? But this is not all our evidence. We have other proofs.

The location of the above plant furnished upon application to our office. Bell Phone No. 49, Dunbar.

EUREKA FIRE BRICK WORKS,

MT. BRADDOCK, PA.

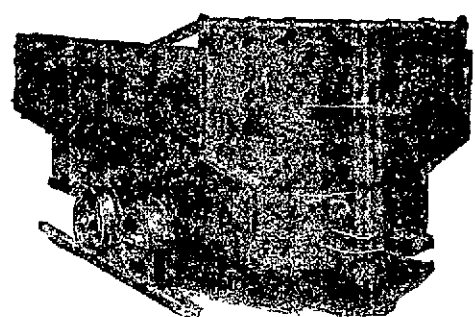
F. C. Hockensmith, Pres. W. D. Hockensmith, V. Pres. D. M. Wagoner, Treas. F. L. Shallenberger, Secy.

Hockensmith Wheel & Mine Car Co.

PENNY STATION, PA., U. S. A.

SPECIALTIES:—Straight Spoke Annealed Wheels; The Eureka Wheel; and Angle Bar Truck for Mine Cars.

A Record
of Years
of
Satisfactory
Service



Ask for
Names
of
Companies
Using.

THE "ANGLE TRUCK" FOR MOTOR HAULAGE!!

This whole combination produces a rigidity not found in any other construction now on the market. We have in this combined, Increased Strength and Ease of Haulage. No "wobbly" wheels or axles out of alignment. The Depreciation is practically negligible. The axles wear on all sides, while the Angles and Boxes are indestructible, thus reducing repairs to a minimum.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

as well on a double or single block of ovens. It is as active as a lorry on the track, and is never in the way of the chargers.

Anyone desiring more information about this machine and the work it is doing, can obtain the same by addressing the Covington Machine Company, Covington, Virginia, or Uniontown, Penna.

TO EXPAND.

Vernon Coal Company to Operate New Mine Soon.

The Vernon Coal & Coke Company, which owns some 800 acres of coal in Cecil township, Washington county, contemplates opening up a mine or their block of coal in the near future. The company has in mind to build a branch railroad from a point on the Chambers Valley road near Greer's station up into their coal, a distance of between one and a half and two miles; but just how soon it will make a start on the work has not been made known, but probably some time during the coming spring.

The indications are that coal operations in the Chambers Valley will be exceedingly active the coming season. The Pittsburg Coal Company is preparing into the new shaft on Tancred.

Short of the Demands.

Mine outputs are short of requirements in all the districts which have their activities directed from Charleston, W. Va. says a report made by the Chamber of Commerce.

Gallatin Resumes.

The Gallatin mines of the Nonconformable River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company resumed on Thursday, employing 200 men.

Fell Into Shaft.

Joe Fahy was lately killed at the plant of the Jackson Coal Company in the Chambers Valley, W. Va., by falling into the new shaft on Tancred.

COAL NEAR SCOTTDAL.

New Discovery Puzzling as to Its Identity.

The vein of coal found on the farm of the late Disha C. Porter a mile west of Scottdale, continues to puzzle experts apparently. Many have inspected the coal, which shows five feet near the outcrop and is of excellent quality. Some claim it is the Pittsburg coal and others that it is the Freeport vein.

State Police Assigned.

On account of the many crimes and violation of the law at Marianna during the past few months, a detachment of the State constabulary has been stationed at that place.

A Big Industry.

Mining is a national and not a local industry for it is followed in some form or other in every one of the 46 States and all the territories, not including the District of Columbia.

Jacob Dewart Named.

Jacob Dewart, a veteran mine superintendent has been named as a candidate for Justice of the Peace on the Republican ticket in Scottdale.

SIXTY-THREE LARGE STORES.

Go to the nearest Union Supply Company Store and inspect the great bargains. Go just to look, if you want to. You are under no obligation to buy. We solicit inspection. Go early.

Located in Westmoreland, Fayette and Allegheny Counties:

Name of Electric Light Co.

freight services will be inaugurated.

BIG TRADE FACTOR IS PICKANDS-MAGEE.

Acts as the Exclusive Selling Agent for Numerous Large Concerns.

FOLLOW A STRONG POLICY

Due to its Control of Enormous Output, This Concern Has Established Record for Prompt Shipments—Handles Highest Grades of Furnace and Foundry Fuels.

Prominent among the firms which have made a specialty of marketing Connellsville coke, with direct, exclusive connections in the trade, and controlling the output of a number of plants owned by partners in the company, is the Pickands-Magee Company, with offices in Pittsburgh, Uniontown and Toronto, Canada. This company has for many years held a strong position in the business and handles not only all grades of coke in heavy quantities, but is also a factor in the marketing of coal, much of which it secures through direct affiliations with producing interests.

The recent death of W. C. Magee, well-known to the fuel trade of the United States, will result in the early reorganization of the Pickands-Magee Company of which he was president, but the business of the company will proceed and grow as heretofore, and it will be conducted under the same liberal policies which have brought success to the company.

The latter was organized June 29, 1903, and with each year has broadened its business. Mr. Magee was for years identified with the H. C. Frick Coke Company as manager of sales and as vice-president. The other stockholders in the company, who still retain interests are Harry Whyel and George Whyel, R. W. Semans and C. L. Doyle. The company handles directly and is exclusive selling agent for the coke from plants whose output totals upwards of 1,100, and all of these plants are situated in the Connellsville region except the Ft. Palmer plant of 80 ovens, situated in the Ligonier Valley. The grades of its coke are well-known to the trade, such as the splendid foundry cokes which are produced at the Thomas and the two Ellen plants of the Whyel Coke Company. When the latter completes its new Yukon works, the product of that operation will also likely be handled by the Pickands-Magee Company.

In round numbers the company has been marketing 1,000,000 tons of coke annually and its business this year bids fair to pass that mark. Its affairs have been in the hands of active and vigorous business men. It does a large business in Canada and the Southwest and in Mexico. To the latter country the Pickands-Magee Company frequently ships coke by the shipload and those familiar with the trade know what that means. A single marine cargo of coke is a big thing but this company has handled many such shipments being able to supply the big tonnage requisite to carry on a foreign trade satisfactorily. In Canada it does a large foundry and furnace business, making necessary the headquarters at Toronto.

In the field of fuel coal the Pickands-Magee Company controls the entire output as exclusive selling agent of the Bessemer & Lake Erie Mining Company, with large mines on the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad. Outside of this special interest the Pickands-Magee Company handles much coal produced by other concerns, running into an enormous annual tonnage and covering all grades of steam, gas, smithing and smokeless coals which are shipped to its customers in all parts of the United States and Canada.

The policy of this company has always been an exceptionally strong one in its treatment of customers and of the interests, whose selling agent it is in reality. As such, the Pickands-Magee Company is much more than a brokerage house. Practically all of the men who go to make up the company are themselves producers of coke and interested in coal operations. The Pickands-Magee Company has become an extremely valuable ally as the marketing end of a large number of concerns, whose efforts have therefore been able to give more exclusive attention to operation and production. This in turn has served to fortify and improve the product from the parent, producing concerns and has divided the business of making product and selling it, on sound business lines. But in the course of the large business done by the company for these concerns, it has been enabled, by reason of extensive trade connections to carry on an increasing outside business in various lines. It has also been in position, by reason of these extensive connections, to bid on the largest orders in the market, both for the delivery of coal and coke. The company has handled the largest orders for furnace coke that have been current. Controlling the output of so many plants directly, the company has been able to make regular shipments, as a shortage of product from any one plant could not cripple its facilities for delivering the goods. In other words, by reason of its big swings in the trade, the Pickands-Magee Company has established a reputation for promptness and reliability in meeting its contracts and engagements.

The Pickands-Magee Company has shipped much coke to the smelters of the Southwest both by boat and rail and its name as a shipping concern is known wherever coke is used from ocean to ocean. The many plants producing coal and coke, from which it draws its shipments, have enabled the company to give to each customer exactly that grade of fuel which would best serve such customer. In other words it is able to fill an order for coal or coke, on close specifications, and its customers are not disappointed in their consignments.

Among the plants for which the company acts as direct and exclusive selling agents are the following in the Connellsville region: Virginia, 160 ovens; Sterling, 290 ovens; Donald Nos. 1 and 2, 402 ovens; Thomas, 40 ovens; Ellen Nos. 1 and 2, 90 ovens; and Annamora, 22 ovens. It also is the exclusive selling agent for the Ft. Palmer plant of 80 rectangular ovens, located in the Ligonier Valley.

The Pittsburgh offices, located in the Frick Annex, are in charge of able representatives, while the Uniontown offices, located in the First National Bank building there, are in close touch with all the operations represented. The Toronto office looks after the coal and coke consignments and business. In addition to these main branches, the company is represented in the various large manufacturing centers, so that it possesses a complete and up-to-date selling and handling organization which remains in close touch with the trade at all important centers of business. It is one of the largest, if not the largest concern of its kind as a direct representative of operators.

GREENE COUNTY COAL SALES

Deeds Filed in Recorder's Office at Waynesburg the Past Week.

Burgess J. H. Zimmerman of Waynesburg, made an important coal sale a few days ago, disposing of 104 acres in Whiteley and 67 acres in Franklin township, to J. E. Hess, of Fayette county, at \$250 per acre, total consideration \$42,500.

E. J. Henshaw of Brownsville, has sold to E. F. Downey, Esq., of Waynesburg, 15 acres, and to Mrs. Jennie W. Downey, 25 acres of coal in the Smith Creek block, south of Waynesburg, at \$200 per acre, consideration \$8,000.

William Hanks of Uniontown, Pa., sold to Emma G. Clarke of Bradock, 54 interest in 172 acres of coal in Springhill township, consideration \$4,307.50.

Other deeds recorded recently for Greene county coal and real estate included:

December 13, 1909, A. J. Dye et ux, and J. H. Shannon et ux, of Waynesburg, to R. P. Downey and wife, the coal underlying a tract of land in Springhill township, containing 17,021 acres, \$2,100.72.

June 1, 1909, Samuel W. Henshaw et al. to Albert G. McMullen et al. the coal underlying two tracts of land in Fayette county, containing 50 acres and 68.75 acres, \$4,845.

November 6, 1909, Patrick J. Bradley et ux of Waynesburg, to Mary McGulley et ux of Uniontown, the one-half interest in the coal underlying a tract of land located in Gilmore township, containing 79.154 acres, \$1,064.

December 17, 1909, J. Hazard Pollock et ux of Waynesburg, to J. C. Patterson of Allegheny county, the coal underlying a tract of land located in Morgan township, containing 34.4 acres, \$1,720.17.

December 20, 1909, Francis M. Storer, trustee, et al. to J. C. Patterson of Allegheny county, the coal underlying a tract of land located in Morgan township, containing 1.4 acres, \$251.67.

December 17, 1909, Nancy Waters et al. to J. C. Patterson of Allegheny county, the coal underlying a tract of land in Morgan township, containing 2.4 acres, \$351.67.

December 11, 1909, Brantz L. Cowden et ux of Rutin, to J. W. Lane of East Waynesburg, the 2-14 interest in the coal underlying a tract of land located in Springhill township, containing 77.34 acres, \$1,222.

September 15, 1909, George Isminger et ux of Springhill township, to A. J. Dye of Waynesburg, the coal underlying a tract of land located in Springhill township, containing 95.64 acres, \$1,962.

December 20, 1909, Kate Reese et ux of Washington township, to James A. Hesch and Charles E. Hesch of the same township, the one-third interest in two tracts of land located in Washington township, containing 20 acres, coal reserved, \$1.

December 20, 1909, John H. Strawn, receiver of the Farmers & Drivers National bank of Waynesburg, to John L. Wood of the same place, a lot located in North Waynesburg, Franklin township, \$51.

December 20, 1909, James A. Rush and Charles E. Rush of Washington township, to Kate Reese of the same township, the one-third interest in a tract of land located in Washington township, containing 24.5 acres, coal reserved, \$1.

December 20, 1909, John H. Strawn, receiver of the Farmers & Drivers National bank of Waynesburg, to George E. Rice of the same place, a lot located in Morrisville, Franklin township, \$55.

March 15, 1909, J. M. Scott et ux of Franklin township, to F. M. Farver, guardian of Simon Waters, the one-third interest, in a tract of land located in Morgan township, containing 20 acres and 147 perches, \$1.

December 20, 1909, John H. Strawn, receiver of the Farmers & Drivers National bank, to Jacob Yeager and A. E. Longenecker, both of Waynesburg, a lot located in Morrisville, \$120.

December 23, 1909, John H. Strawn, receiver of the Farmers & Drivers National bank, to E. H. Lums and J. P. Donley, both of Waynesburg, a lot located in Morrisville, \$130.

December 15, 1909, George Isminger et ux of Springhill township, to Michael Isminger of the same township, two tracts of land located in Springhill township, containing 20 acres, \$1.

December 21, 1909, Ed. S. Walker et ux of Dunn's Station, to Imri Blaker of the same place, two tracts of land located in Washington township, containing 12 acres, \$1,100.

January 4, 1909, George W. Roche et ux of Dunn's Station, to Ed. S. Walker of the same place, two tracts of land located in Washington township, containing 12 acres, \$1,000.

Wants Certificate Revoked. Upon petition of Mine Inspector F. W. Cunningham, presented Monday, the court issued a citation on Greene Federer, a fire boss at the Redstone mine, to show cause why his certificate as fire boss should not be revoked. Cunningham is mine inspector of the 21st District and charges intoxication on the part of Federer. The hearing is set for February 6.

GEORGE WHYEL HAS LEADING POSITION.

Is Known As Builder and Operator of Coke Plants and a Mine Expert.

ON STATE BOARD MANY YEARS.

Began Life as Poor Mine-Boy But Rose Rapidly to Highest Positions—General Manager of Consolidated Connellsville Coke Company.

Operating a total of 552 ovens, with a gross annual production of about 550,000 tons of standard Connellsville coke, the Consolidated Connellsville Coke Company, whose guiding spirit is George Whyel, forms one of the largest independent interests in the field. This company was organized early in 1907, and was the outgrowth of several independent concerns which were under the same ownership. Crushers and washers, the latter the largest and finest of their kind in the Lower Connellsville region, are used at two of this company's plants, Donald and Virginia. Donald No. 1 and Donald No. 2, have jointly 402 ovens, while Virginia possesses 160 ovens. Sterling works has 290 ovens.

All four plants are located in proximity to each other near Gray's Landing on the Monongahela river and the coke made at them is of standard Connellsville grade. It should be noted that all these plants are equipped solely with the regulation beehive oven and while this oven causes some waste, in that by-products are lost, it remains a fact that no better coke can be made than the output of the old-fashioned beehive coke oven.

The various plants of this company are modern and up-to-date in all respects. Donald mine is electrically equipped and all its outside buildings are of brick, including the washer. Virginia works are similarly equipped. A 6 by 12 Robinson fan at Virginia delivers 200,000 cubic feet of air per minute into the workings while at Donald a monster fan, 5 by 20, delivers upwards of 500,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Donald fan is one of the largest in the region.

Sterling plant of this company is the model operation owned by it. The coal is reached at a depth of 100 feet. The shaft is equipped with a modern steel derrick and with heavy Vaneau hoisting engines, 24 by 30. All the outside work at Sterling is of brick and is built on a most substantial pattern. All machinery at Sterling is electrically driven. The blacksmith and machine shops are housed in a brick structure, 40 by 100 feet. The power house, a similar building, 40 by 60 feet, contains two generators and three low-voltage compressors. The boiler house is 40 by 120 feet and is equipped with 1200-H. P. Tutwiler boilers which are fired with waste heat from the ovens. Waste heat flues are connected with 50 coke ovens and have run the Sterling boilers for the past three years without a cent of extra fuel expense. The management was one of the first in the region to utilize some of the waste heat from the ovens for this purpose.

A Capell fan, 8 by 16, is installed at Sterling, being of steel and concrete construction, and with a capacity of 450,000 cubic feet of air per minute. Three splits from the main air current in the mine serve to reduce the velocity.

The story of the creation of the Consolidated Connellsville properties is intimately associated with the personal history of George Whyel who began life as a mine-boy in the Connellsville region, and through perseverance and ability, has reached a prominent place in the trade. When a boy, George Whyel dug coal in the mines of the region, but as a young man studied in his spare moments to make something better of himself. When 21 years of age he had passed examinations which enabled him to take charge of the Smock mine as foreman and superintendent. This mine, now owned by the Pittsburg Coal Company, was then the property of the Union Coal Company. For six years George Whyel filled this position and took up, in the meantime the study of mine engineering. It was in 1881 when he first went to Smock. In 1891 he entered the coal business for himself, also taking up the profession of a mine engineer. His technical knowledge was greatly aided by his practical personal knowledge of coal mining and he soon became known as one of the brightest men of the region in that line of work.

In 1906 he, with associates, bought the coal at the Atlas plant near Waltersburg and built that plant, selling it out a few years later. In the meantime, he with his brother, Harry Whyel, had become interested in other operations, as a partner in the Whyel Coke Company, which is located elsewhere in this issue. In 1902 the coal of the Virginia works was acquired and the plant built, the concern being known as the Mason-town Coal & Coke Company. In 1905, under the style of the Southern Connellsville Coke Company, the old Riverview plant was purchased. In the following year the Sterling coal was secured and the building of that plant begun by the Sterling Coal & Coke Company. These plants were joined under the style of the Consolidated Connellsville Coke Company, which was organized to take over the plants which it owns today. The

properties are virtually administered as one operation, although under separate local management. They lie close together and are easily handled.

George Whyel, in addition to owning a heavy interest in the company, has been General Manager of all its plants, for which position he is specially fitted by reason of his wide technical knowledge. For 12 years he was a member of the Board of Examiners to examine candidates for the office of State Mine Inspector in the bituminous fields of Pennsylvania and his service in that position was highly satisfactory to the State mining officials and the operators of the bituminous fields. Mr. Whyel has often been called in to make special examinations and reports on various matters related to coal mining and he is regarded by those who know him best, as an expert in questions of this kind. He was one of the experts who visited and reported finally on the Marianna mine after the explosion there last year.

Mr. Whyel, like his brother, Harry Whyel, is essentially a self-made man, one of the many who began life in the Connellsville region, mining coal, and his advance to the position of a leading operator has resulted from the closest kind of application to work, together with a natural aptitude for the lines he has followed. He is in the prime of life, and with unabated health and vigor, is in condition to enjoy the fruits of many years of labor.

W. C. Magee, lately deceased, was President of the Consolidated Connellsville Coke Company, and I. W. Somers of Uniontown, is Secretary-Treasurer.

SUES FOR STOCKS.

East Connellsville Coke Company Defendant in Action.

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 8.—Alleging that the East Connellsville Coke Company refused to give him stock, which he is entitled, and that they have denied him the proceeds of his property, George Roth of Uniontown, upon presentation of a petition to Judge R. E. Umbel at chambers, Friday afternoon, secured an alternative writ of mandamus against the defendant company requiring them to issue a stock certificate to the petitioner and record him other rights to which a member of the corporation is entitled. The petition was prepared and presented by attorneys McDonald and Gray, counsel for the petitioner.

The writ is made returnable January 24, at 10 A. M., and is directed to the East Connellsville Coke Company, of Uniontown, Bradlock Trust Company, administrator of A. S. Bradlock, deceased; C. W. Brazzell, J. K. Atkins, J. D. Boyd and Francis Rocks.

Roth claims 1-8 shares of stock in the company, and also asserts that his share of the profits of the business has been denied him. He was one of the original directors of the company, each director being a subscriber for 150 shares of stock, valued at \$100 each.

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MORE DOUBLE TRACK RUMORS ON S. & C.

Through Train Then Probable Between Johnstown and Washington.

B. & O. IMPROVEMENTS COMING

This Year That Will Necessitate the Expenditure of \$80,000,000 and Among Them Will Probably Be New Low Grade Around Sand Patch.

There is good unofficial authority for the statement that the Somerset and Cambria branch is to be double tracked from Rockwood to Somerset and that the long contemplated extension of the Quakamoking branch into the Bensersook coal field Somerset county, has been authorized. This will in effect give the S. & C. a double track line from Rockwood through Johnstown and as the new route will be much shorter than that along Stonycreek the B. & O. will be able to exert a strong pull on Baltimore and Washington passenger traffic from Johnstown points. It is suggested that a through train between Johnstown and those points will probably be inaugurated with the completion of the proposed new line.

The Somerset & Cambria branch is now much congested. It is suggested that a through train between Johnstown and those points will probably be inaugurated with the completion of the proposed new line.

The Somerset & Cambria branch is now much congested. It is suggested that a through train between Johnstown and those points will probably be inaugurated with the completion of the proposed new line.

The B. & O. is preparing to spend nearly \$80,000,000 in betterments this year. It has already authorized a number of big improvements and the work is out that a new low grade line route will be constructed in order to avoid the old Sand Patch tunnel. The B. & O. owns the old South Penn right of way through Somerset county and it is believed that this will be utilized for the new low grade line. Within a few days the B. & O. is expected to place an order for 20,000 tons of steel rail. It has in course of construction 11 locomotives and 10,000 freight cars, 2,900 of which are to be turned out by the Cambria Steel Company. Work on this order will begin in the Franklin plant probably next week. The demand for cars and for motive power on the S. & C. branch far exceeds the present supply and the points are handicapped on this account.

WEALTHIEST DISTRICT.

In Greene County Morgan Township, Valuation \$5,472,219.

WAYNESBURG, Jan. 11.—The valuation placed on the Pittsburg or river vein of coal makes Morgan township the richest in the county provided the valuation of the coal in other townships is allowed to remain as fixed by the assessors. Assessor Moore placed the valuation of the coal in his district at \$200 per acre and this together with the valuation placed on other real estate brought the total valuation of real estate in the township up to \$5,472,219. The figures three years ago were \$1,778,757, or less than one-third of the valuation this year.

The returns made by Mr. Moore show that the township contains 13,791 acres of coal that has been severed from the surface while only 2,721 acres remain in the possession of the original owners. There are in Morgan township this year 232 taxables against 305 last year. This decrease in resident taxables is caused by the formation of Clarksville borough which was formerly a part of the township. The returns show that there is \$87,784 on interest.

When You Want Anything advertise in our classified column. The cost? Is a word.

Executor's Notice.

P. S. NEWMYER, Atty. Estate of Samuel N. Long, deceased. Factors of administration on the estate of Samuel N. Long, late of Connellsville Borough, Fayette County, Pa., deceased, having been granted by the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against the same to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. ALBERT J. LONG, P. O. address, Scottsdale, Pa. Dec 21-10

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for any kind of a lamp or lantern is
"Family Favorite"
Triple refined from Pennsylvania Crude Oil—the best in the world.
Does away with all "muzz" and trouble.
Will not char wick as "cheap" oil.
Burns round and full with a clear, white light—clean and dry without readjustment of wick.
No more tank wicks! Get "Family Favorite" out of the original barrel from our refineries.
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ASSETS 682,142.34

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The Union National Bank.

West Side, Connellsville, Pa.

Capital, : : \$50,000.

This bank solicits the checking accounts of firms and individuals and extends to such customers every reasonable courtesy and facility.

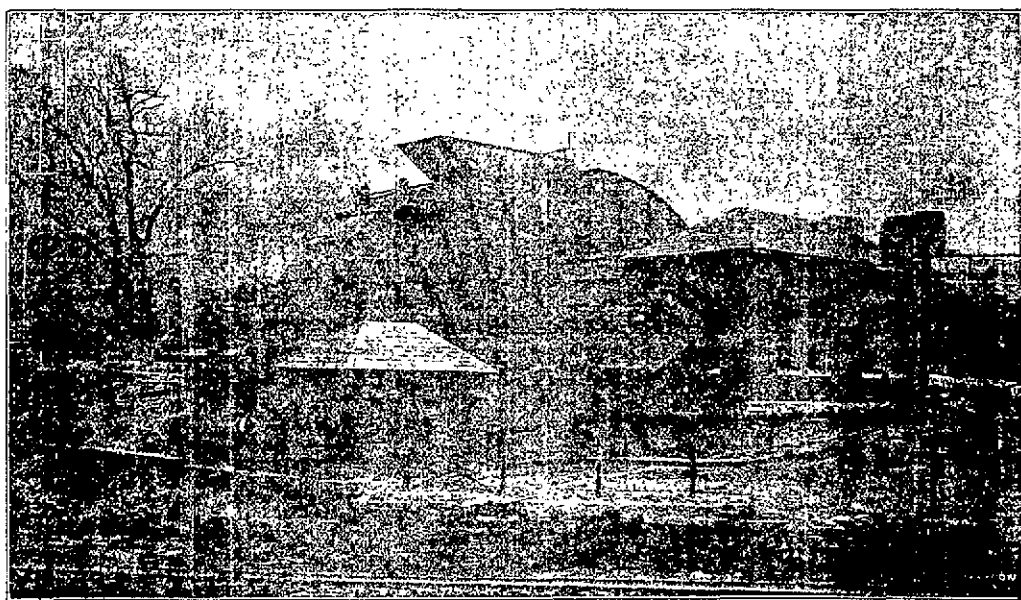
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Paid on Savings
Accounts.

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We Have Designed and Built Over 400 Large Fans

Having an aggregate capacity of over 70,000,000 cubic feet of air per minute. We challenge the world for economy in first cost, correctness of design and durability, mechanical, manometric, and volumetric efficiencies.



THE WORLD'S GREATEST FAN

at the Edenborn Mine of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, Fayette County, Pa., designed and patented by William Clifford. Wheel, 26 feet Diameter, 7 feet wide; shaft, 45 feet long, 17 inches diameter. Two engines, 500 Horsepower each.

THE STANDARD MINE FAN OF AMERICA

Clifford Fan Works, Jeannette, Penna.

A WAGE INCREASE FOR THOUSANDS.

**H. C. Frick Coke Company
Restores Banner Scale
of 1907.**

INDEPENDENTS FOLLOW SUIT.

In Fact the New Wage Scale Taking
Effect on Saturday is Better in
Many Respects Than the One of
1907.

Following its custom, the H. C. Frick Coke Company, the biggest producers of coke in the Connellsville region, made a voluntary increase in wages, and thereby led all the big corporations in restoring the high rate of wages before the depression set in during 1907, the banner year of coke making, when the highest wages ever paid for coke making were in effect.

The announcement of the restoration of the scale of 1907, and something better in a number of lines, was formally made on Monday, when notices were posted at all the works detailing the new scale, and saying that it would become effective next Saturday.

The last year went by with the scale of 1908 in effect showing a decrease from 1907 made necessary by the depression. It was somewhat of a surprise among the trade that the beginning of the year did not see the Frick company making an advance, but the restoration came this week as somewhat of a surprise to many thousands of workers.

President O. W. Kennedy of the Independent Coke Producers' Association at once announced at Uniontown that the independent plants of the Connellsville region will follow the lead of the Frick company in the matter of wages, and put back the scale of 1907.

The Ranney interests and the Oliver & Snyder Company will also fall in line, and all will begin the new wages with Saturday.

All classes of employment will be affected by the new scale, and it means an advance of from 5 to 15 per cent. in wages for the various employees according to their classification.

The new scale as was forecasted in The Courier and the Pittsburgh trade publications is as follows, and comparison between it and previous scales may be made by reference to the tabulation of wage scales in the coke region from the year 1904 to 1908, both inclusive, which appears on this page.

On and after January 16, 1910, until further notice, the following wages and prices will be paid for labor by the Frick Company and others as noted:

Mining and loading room and rib coal, per 100 bushels	\$1.35
Mining and loading heading coal, per 100 bushels	1.50
Mining and loading wet heading coal, per 100 bushels	1.85
Drawing coke, per 100 bushels, charged	.75
(All the above by same measurement as at present.)	
Drivers and rope riders (shafts and slopes), per full run	2.00
Drivers and rope riders (drifts), per full run	2.55
Cagers, per full run	2.60
Tracklayers, blasters and timbermen (shafts and slopes), per day	2.60
Tracklayers, blasters and timbermen (drifts), per day	2.55
Assistant tracklayers and inside laborers, per day	2.00
Dumppers and tipplemen, per full run	2.00
Leveling, per oven	12 1/2
Chargers, per oven	14 1/2
Chargers, per day	2.00
Forking cars, 50,000 lbs. capacity and less	1.65
Forking cars, 50,000 lbs. and over	1.75
Forking cars, over 90,000 lbs. capacity	1.90

The prices for all other labor, regularly employed in the operation of the plants, will be proportionate with the above.

Payments: Semi-monthly, same dates as heretofore.

WORKING TOGETHER

For Extension of Lake Erie Into West Virginia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Plans of the Lake Erie railroad for extension from Fayette county into West Virginia are revealed through bills introduced into the House of Representatives by Congressmen A. F. Cooper of Uniontown, and George C. Stungas of Morgantown. One bill calls for the building of a bridge across the Monongahela from a point on the east bank of the river in Greene county near the mouth of Dunkard creek. The other provides for the building of a bridge by the Union Railroad & Dock Company across the same river at Morgantown.

The latter bridge will connect the Buchanan & Northern with the Morgantown & Kingwood railroad, the Elkins road, which ends at Rowlesburg and which is planned to be extended to a connection with the Western Maryland at Paterson.

The Lake Erie is to be extended south from its present terminus to the State line. There it will be joined by the Buchanan & Northern and this road will run to Morgantown, where it will connect with the Morgantown & Kingwood. South of Morgantown the Lake Erie will run along the river until it meets the Western Maryland at Belington, W. Va.

Cut Out the Booze.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad will discharge any fire-bosses drinking intoxicating liquors. Saloon keepers are also barred as contract miners.

Scale of Wages Ruling in Connellsville Region, 1904 to 1909, Inclusive.

CLASS OF WORK	Feb. 10, 1904	Apr. 1, 1895	Oct. 1, 1896	Jan. 1, 1898	Apr. 30, 1899	Mar. 1, 1900	Jan. 1, 1903	Dec. 15, 1905	Mar. 1, 1906	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1908
Min. and load. room and rib coal, 100 bu.	.78	.90	.85	1.03	1.12	1.15	1.35	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.20
Min. and load. heading coal, 100 bu.	.88	1.02	1.08	1.20	1.27	1.40	1.30	1.25	1.37	1.50	1.38
Min. and load. wet heading coal, 100 bu.	.95	1.10	1.10	1.25	1.31	1.45	1.55	1.30	1.45	1.60	1.60
Drawing coke, per 100 bu. charged	.43	.50	.53	.60	.64	.72	.77	.82	.70	.77	.70
Leveling, per oven	.08	.09	.05	.04	.10	.12	.12	.10	.11	.11	.11
Drivers, rope riders, (shafts and slopes)	1.65	1.54	1.55	2.05	2.12	2.35	2.50	2.20	2.40	2.55	2.40
Drivers, rope riders, (drifts) full run	1.60	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.05	2.25	2.40	2.10	2.30	2.45	2.30
Cagers, per full run	1.65	1.81	1.93	2.05	2.12	2.35	2.50	2.20	2.40	2.55	2.40
Tracklayers, blasters and timbermen (shafts and slopes), per day	1.65	1.54	1.55	2.05	2.12	2.35	2.50	2.20	2.40	2.55	2.40
Tracklayers, blasters and timbermen (drifts), per day	1.60	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.05	2.25	2.40	2.10	2.30	2.45	2.30
Assist. tracklayers and inside laborers	1.35	1.50	1.50	1.65	1.72	1.87	1.87	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.75
Dumppers and tipplemen	1.35	1.50	1.50	1.65	1.72	1.87	1.87	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.75
Teamsters, per day	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.80	1.90	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.70
Carters, per day	1.20	1.25	1.35	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.60
Yard laborers	1.10	1.20	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.50
Chargers, per oven	.03	.03	.03	.04	.04	.04	.05	.04	.04	.04	.04
Chargers, per day	1.40	1.50	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.90	2.00	1.75	1.85	2.00	1.85
Trapper boys	.50	.58	.615	.68	.78	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.10
Forking cars, 50,000 lbs. capacity and less	.85	1.10	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.50	1.60	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.50
Forking cars, 50,000 to 90,000 lbs. capacity	.95	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.70	1.80	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.50
Forking cars, over 90,000 lbs. capacity	.75	1.00	1.08	1.25	1.35	1.50	1.65	1.60	1.75	1.80	1.75

A RECORD PRICE PAID FOR THE CLAIRTON COAL

H. C. Frick Coke Company Gets Over
2,000 Acres For More Than
\$2,000,000 Cash.

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 10.—Through deeds filed in the recorder's office here it developed Saturday that the Clairton Steel Company has sold to the H. C. Frick Coke Company 2,614 acres of coking coal land and 296 acres of surface land in Luzerne township, Fayette county, for \$2,351,448 cash. This is the largest cash transaction ever made in Fayette county coal, and the price is said to be the highest per acre ever paid for such a large tract of Connellsville coking coal.

While the deed is dated December 31, 1909, the deal has been kept secret, and even those close to the Frick company did not know that negotiations were pending until Saturday, when it leaked out that deeds had been recorded. The transaction caused considerable comment in coal and iron and steel circles, and particularly among the independent producers. It means that the H. C. Frick Coke Company, which supplies the coke for the United States Steel Corporation plants has provided for the future in this line for many years.

The Frick company paid \$850 per acre for the coal and \$125 per acre for the surface. Those who are informed on such matters say that in the course of a few years even this record price for a large tract will seem small. The coal is said to be of an exceedingly good quality, and experts frequently have commented on the quality of the big tract for making coke.

The property adjoins the coal lands of the Isabella-Connellsville Coke Company, Republic-Connellsville Coke Company and Tower Hill-Connellsville Coke Company. The tract has nearly a mile of frontage on the Monongahela river, and both rear and front are traversed by railroad lines. The Isabella-Connellsville and Tower Hill-Connellsville holdings and much of the surrounding properties are owned by J. V. Thompson of Uniontown, and associates.

Just what the Frick company intends to do in the way of developing the immense tract has not been divulged, although it is generally believed here that big coking plants will be built in the near future. In some quarters it is intimated that the company will not develop the newly acquired holdings until the present mines are worked out.

President Thomas Lynch, who is regarded as one of the best informed coke men in the country, and a number of the higher officials of the H. C. Frick company recently made a general inspection of the coking coal lands in this section, as well as the company's plants now in operation, but no mention was made then that the company was even considering a purchase. Whether the recent visit of President Lynch and party will have anything to do with the development of the large tract could not be learned here.

During the last eight months a number of large coking coal deals have been consummated in this section, but none attracted so much attention as the present one.

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ISABELLA OPERATION.

(Continued from Page Seven.)

pany to seek the services of the best grade of men that may be procured and as an incentive to that end, it will endeavor to make the conditions at Isabella as agreeable as it is possible to make them in a mining community.

The coal which is owned by the Isabella-Connellsville Coke Company, was purchased last year from J. V. Thompson. This tract was the last large individual piece of coal which was owned by him east of the Monongahela river, and it was also the last tract of any considerable size that was on the market in Fayette county, of the high grade blue-foot seam. With the development of the property on the liberal lines which are being pursued by those in the control of the company, it should develop into one of the best dividend payers in the Connellsville region. Its coke will come into the market shortly at a most favorable time, both in the matter of price and volume of demand.

Following are the officers of the Isabella-Connellsville Coke Company: J. B. Van Wagener, President; H. R. Lynn, Vice President; Robert P. Watt, Secretary and Treasurer. Directors, J. B. Van Wagener, Robert P. Watt, J. D. O'Neill, C. A. Palmer and George D. Howell.

Established 1859.

Incorporated 1894.

Jos. Soisson Fire Brick Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

High Grade Silica and Fire Clay Brick

For Coke Ovens, Furnaces, Glass Houses
and Cupolas. Special Shapes on Short
Notice. Tile and Ground Clays.

Annual Capacity of Combined Works 60,000,000

Works:

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Analysis of Silica Brick.

Silica.....95.10
Alumina.....2.16
Iron Oxide......60
Lime.....1.80
Magnesia......15

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SILICA Coke Oven Brick.

KIER FIRE BRICK CO.

Established 1845.

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SPECIALTIES--COAL & COKE PLANTS

The following is a partial list of Coke Plants for which the W. G. Wilkins Co. have been the Engineers:

Plants	Ovens	Plants	Ovens
Hecia Coke Company, Plants 2 and 3.....	800	U. S. Coal & Coke Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3.....	850
Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3.....	1,108	Cascade Coal & Coke Co., Tyler and Snydesville Wks.....	600
Aurora Coal & Coke Co., Plants 2 and 3.....	420	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Yorkrun, Shofar and Bittern.....	1,000
Colonial Coke Company, Smack.....	100	Struthers Coal & Coke Co., Fairbank Works.....	260

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NATIONAL FUEL CO.

UNIONTOWN, PENNA.

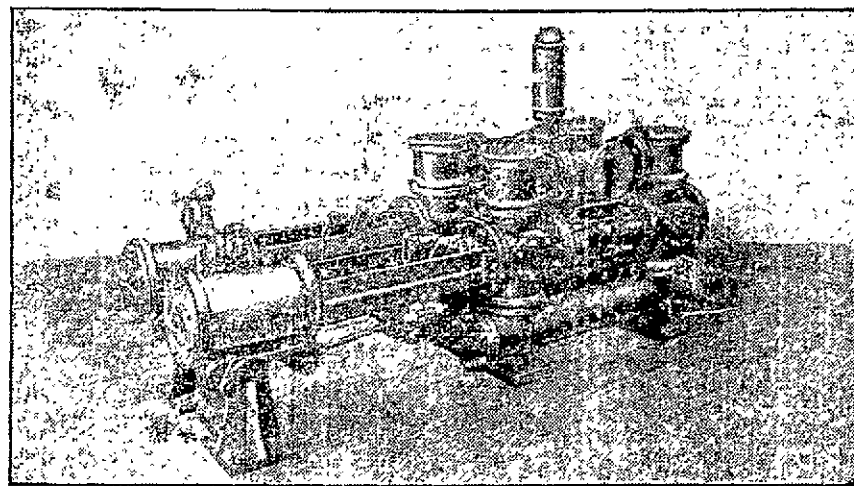
Standard Connellsville Coke.

GAS, STEAM AND SMITHING COAL.

The Connellsville Manufacturing & Mine Supply Company,

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Sole manufacturers of the Lepley patents and designs, covering a full line of Modern High Grade Mine Equipment Machinery



We have the largest and best equipped mine equipment plant in Western Pennsylvania, fitted exclusively for the production of a high grade product. We manufacture

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We manufacture none but the highest grade machinery, using only the best materials to be found in the market in its construction.

We are also prepared to accurately duplicate promptly any part of any of our machines. Your inquiries will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.

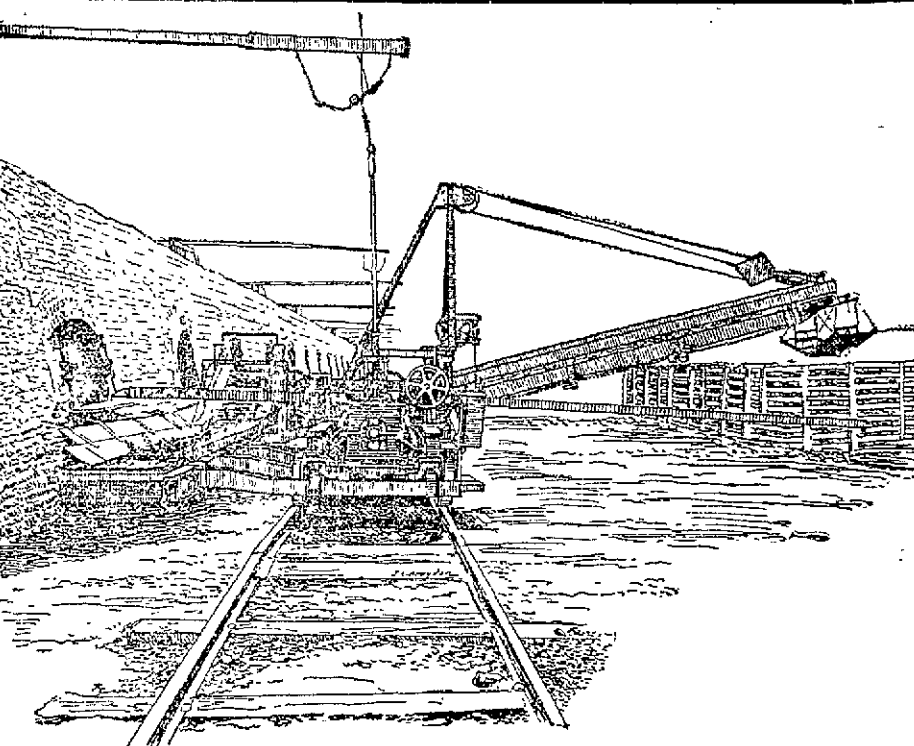
STEAM, COMPRESSED AIR OR ELECTRIC. SINGLE, DUPLEX OR TRIPLEX PATTERNS. WOOD LINED, BRONZE OR CAST IRON FITTED. FOR MINE, TANK OR MILL SERVICE.

HOISTING, HAULING OR STATIONARY. FIRST MOTION OR GEARED.

HEAVY STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION FOR HIGH DUTY SERVICE. BLOWING, EXHAUST OR REVERSING. DRIVEN WITH PLAIN SLIDE VALVE, PISTON VALVE OR CORLISS ENGINES.

SINGLE OR DUPLEX PATTERNS. SIMPLE OR COMPOUND.

PLATFORM AND SELF DUMPING. LARRIES, SCREENS, CHUTES, BULL WHEELS, HEAVY GEARS AND SPECIAL MACHINERY.



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